

EDUCATION IN INDIA

graphic presentation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

THE present publication is the first of its kind to be prepared by the Central Ministry of Education. It is a new venture in so far as it to depict pictorially certain important aspects of education in India—through illustrations graphs and bar-diagrams. For the sake of elucidation a brief commentary has been provided with each illustration giving the main brought out by it. It is hoped that not only educationists and research workers, but also others interested in education will find the publication interesting and useful.

I take this opportunity to thank the educational authorities of various States and others who have furnished the information on which the publication is based.

NEW DELHI

The 18th September 1951

K. G. SAIYIDAIN

Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA

AT the lowest rung of the educational ladder are the Nursery Schools for children of age-group 3—6 Then come the Primary or Elementary Schools for children of age-group 6—11 These schools, according to the post independence scheme of education, are called Junior Basic Schools. The Secondary Schools which follow next are of two categories—the Middle or the Senior Basic Schools and the High Schools These cater to the needs of children of roughly the age-groups 11—14 and 11—16 respectively In some States the Secondary Schools are called Higher Secondary Schools and cater to the needs of children of roughly the age-group 11—17 In general education next to High Schools are the Intermediate Colleges or the Intermediate classes of Degree Colleges. These generally cover the age-group 16—18 After passing the Intermediate the students enter Degree Colleges or the Universities and the age-group covered here is roughly 18—24

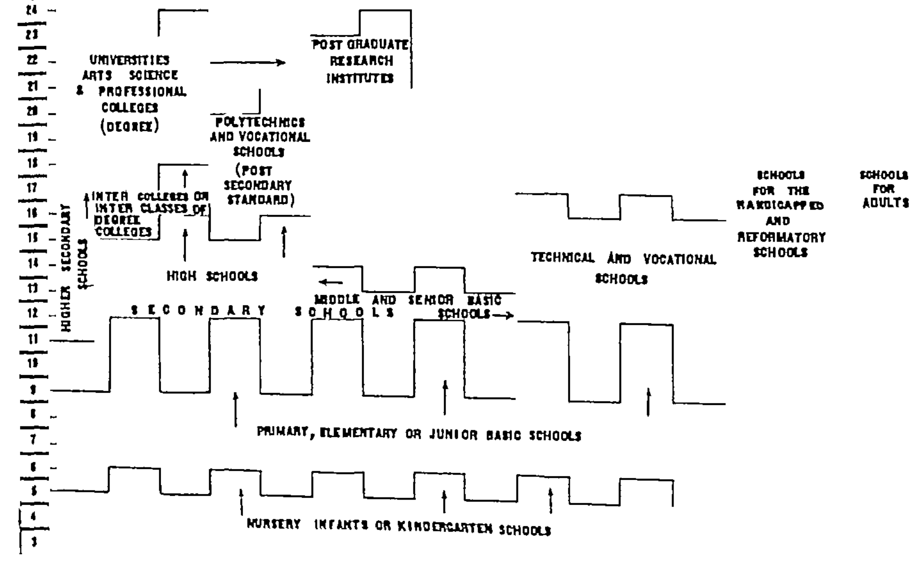
2. In professional education the Polytechnics or Vocational and Technical Schools are of a mixed type in the sense that the diplomas and certificates awarded by them are of both an undergraduate and higher standard. The Professional and Technical Colleges are at par in standard with other colleges and award university degrees.

3 The universities and colleges besides providing instruction for graduate and post-graduate degrees have facilities for research degrees. But in addition to universities there are research institutes which interest themselves only in research work of the post-graduate standard

4 There are Special Schools for the handicapped and other abnormal persons. They begin generally at the Primary level and provide for education to suit the special needs of the pupils.

5 The last, though not the least in importance may be placed the Schools for Adults. Some of these are regular schools running in the evenings or at nights while others are classes attached to schools.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA



SCHEME OF SCHOOL CLASSES, 1949-50

THE following is intended to supplement the chart given on the opposite page –

PART A STATES

BIHAR—Up to class V the medium of instruction is the mother tongue (Hindi Oriya Bengali or Urdu) rather than the regional language and thereafter Hindi becomes the medium of instruction except for non language subjects *BOMBAY*—The Basic Course runs concurrently with the Primary Course *MADHYA PRADESH*—In Indian Language Schools the Primary and Middle stages are known as the Junior and Senior Basic stages respectively *MADRAS*—The Bifurcated Course in the High stage is of three types (*a*) Secretarial, (*b*) Pre-technological, and (*c*) Aesthetic and Domestic *PUNJAB*—The scheme shown in the diagram is for boys schools. In girls schools there are 5 classes in the Primary stage and 3 classes in the Middle stage—others remaining unaltered, *U P*—The former Primary and Middle Schools are now known as the Basic and Junior High Schools respectively In the top two classes of Literary and Scientific types of Higher Secondary stage English is sometimes used as medium of instruction in certain subjects.

PART B STATES

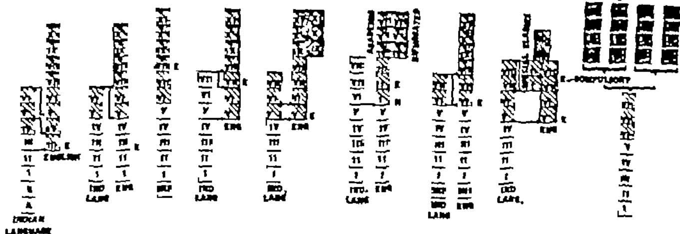
HYDERABAD—Provision for Kindergarten or Nursery classes of 6 months duration exists wherever possible *MYSORE*—The Basic Course runs concurrently with the Primary Course *P E.P.S U*—Provision for infant classes of 6 months duration exists. *RAJASTHAN*—Infant classes are of 6 months duration and there is a little variation in the scheme in different Divisions of the State *SAURASHTRA*—The Infant Classes have been abolished in Government Primary Schools. The High stage is known as Higher Secondary stage and classes V, VI & VII are called Upper Primary Classes.

PART C STATES

BILASPUR—The Primary and Middle stages are known as the Junior and Senior Basic stages respectively *BHOPAL*—In Indian Language Schools the Standards I to IV are called Junior Primary Classes and Standards V and VI as Senior Primary Classes. *COORG*—The first 5 classes are known as Standards and the remaining classes as Forms. *DELHI*—As in Punjab the Middle stage in the case of Girls Schools begins in Class VI instead of Class V in the Boys Schools *VINDHYA PRADESH*—The Government have under consideration abolition of the distinction between Indian language & English Schools which exists only in some areas.

SCHEME OF SCHOOL CLASSES 1949-50

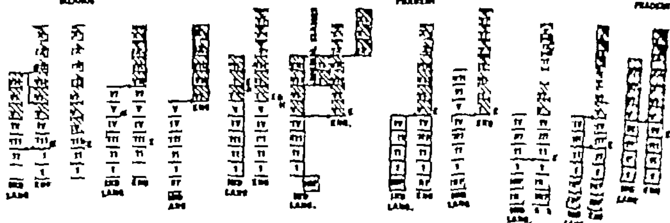
PART 'A STATES



PART B STATES



PART C & D STATES



PRIMARY STAGE — INDIAN LANGUAGE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

MIDDLE STAGE — INDIAN LANGUAGE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

MIDDLE STAGE — ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

HIGH STAGE — INDIAN LANGUAGE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

HIGH STAGE — ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

HIGH STAGE — ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SOME SUBJECTS

HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE — ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE — INDIAN LANGUAGE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

→ PASSAGE FROM ONE SCHOOL TO

E — COMPULSORY TEACHING OF ENGLISH

H — COMPULSORY TEACHING OF HINDI OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGE

— LITERARY TYPE

S — SCIENTIFIC TYPE

CONSTRUCTIVE TYPE

A — AESTHETIC TYPE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA (INSTITUTIONS), 1923—47

WE have traced in this chart the development in the number of educational institutions in British India during the last 25 years prior to independence It will be seen that the total number of educational institutions rose from 1 85 529 to 2 17 040 which gives an average increase of about 1 260 institutions per annum

The Primary Schools, which outnumber all other educational institutions increased from 1 57 404 to 1 72,651 which gives an annual rise of about 610 schools. The maximum number of Primary Schools (1 99 389) was in 1930-31 and the minimum (1 67 841) in 1945-46.

The Secondary Schools rose from 7 534 in 1922-23 to 18 139 in 1946-47 This gives an average rise of about 424 schools per year

The Arts and Science Colleges showed relatively a more uniform progress. The total number of these institutions rose from 185 in 1922-23 to 510 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of about 13 per year

In the field of professional and technical education the schools have shown less uniform rise than the colleges. The former rose from 1 300 to 1 691 giving an average rise of about 16 per year and the latter from 59 to 129 giving an average increase of about 3 per year The increase in the number of colleges was more marked from 1944-45 onwards.

The Reformatory Schools increased from 6 in 1922-23 to 15 in 1946-47 The Schools for the Handicapped (physical and mental) have now shown much progress There were 25 such schools in 1922 23 and the number remained almost stationary till 1930-31 After that year there has been a slow increase till the number rising to 60 in 1946-47

The course for Adult Schools shows great fluctuations The number rose and fell by thousands frequently during this period The minimum number of 1 244 is recorded for 1935-36 and the maximum of 6 973 for 1941-42 It appears that the progress of adult education which is connected intimately with the general conditions prevailing in the country was influenced most by the social and political movements

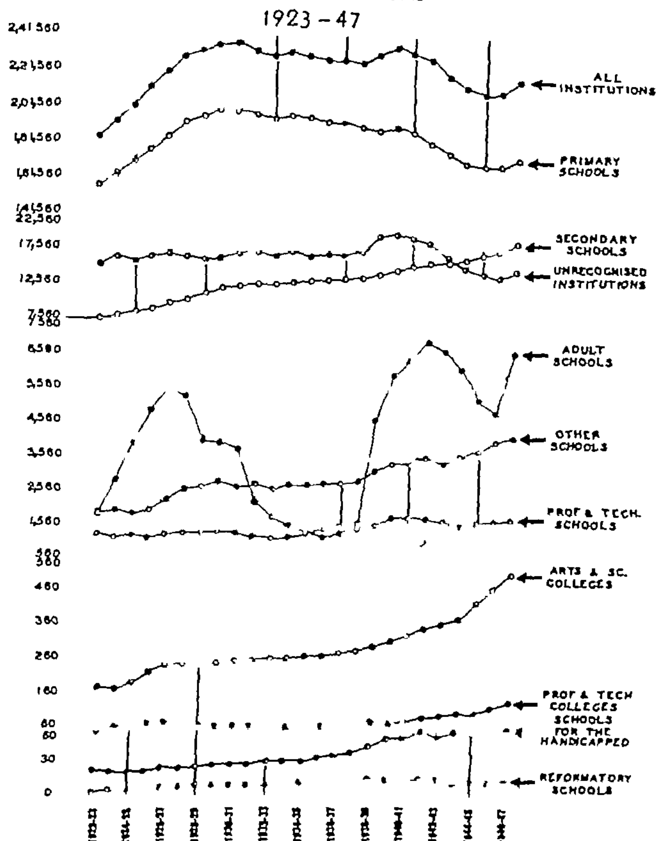
The number of Other Schools (including Music Schools, Schools for Physical Education MADRASAS MAKTABS PATSHALAS and other schools for oriental studies) rose from 1 949 in 1922-23 to 4 073 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 85 per year

There were certain other unrecognised educational institutions in the country which were started by the public They numbered 15 188 in 1922-23 and 14 064 in 1946-47

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

INSTITUTIONS

1923 – 47



PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA (SCHOLARS ON ROLLS), 1923—47

IT will be helpful to read this chart along with the previous one about the number of institutions. The total number of persons under instruction rose from 82,32 238 in 1922-23 to 1 82 48 286 in 1946-47 which gives an average increase of about 4 00 642 pupils per year The overall figure for enrolment has generally been on the increase except the period between 1942—44 This may be attributed to the disturbed political conditions in the country during these years.

Naturally the number of Children studying in Primary Schools is much larger than all those studying in other types of institutions. The enrolment in these schools rose from 64 09 968 in 1922-23 to 1 30 36 665 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 2 66 068 pupils per year A comparison of this curve with that for the number of Primary Schools in the previous chart will show that while the enrolment has generally been on the increase the number of Primary Schools has not developed in the same proportion particularly in the later part of this period. This suggests that the number of very small and what are known as superfluous Schools has tended to decrease

The pupils studying in Secondary Schools increased from 11 87 200 in 1922-23 to 39 78 372 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 1 11 627 pupils per year The rate of increase in enrolment in these Schools has been on the whole steady and uniform

The number of scholars under instruction in Universities and Arts and Science Colleges rose during this period from 61 898 to 1 97 182 giving an average increase of about 6 810 persons per year It is found that the average enrolment for an Arts and Science College rose from 281 in 1922-23 to 387 in 1946-47 This indicates that there is a tendency to increase congestion in these institutions.

What is true of the Arts and Science Colleges is also true to a large extent of the Professional and Technical Colleges. The enrolment in the latter increased from 13 497 in 1922-23 to 43 162 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of about 1 187 students per year

The students under instruction in the Professional and Technical Schools rose from 58 080 in 1922-23 to 1 13 013 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 2 317 per year But the rise in enrolment in these schools has no' so uniform as in the case of Professional and Technical Colleges.

The pupils under instruction in the Reformatory Schools ... 1 156 in 1922 23 to 3 680 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of ab ... year It will be seen that while the number of schools ... increased ten-fold the enrolment increased only about 3

The number of persons under instruction in Schools ... increased from 788 in 1922 23 to 2 000 in 1946-47 The ... these schools is more steady than that in the Reformatory S...

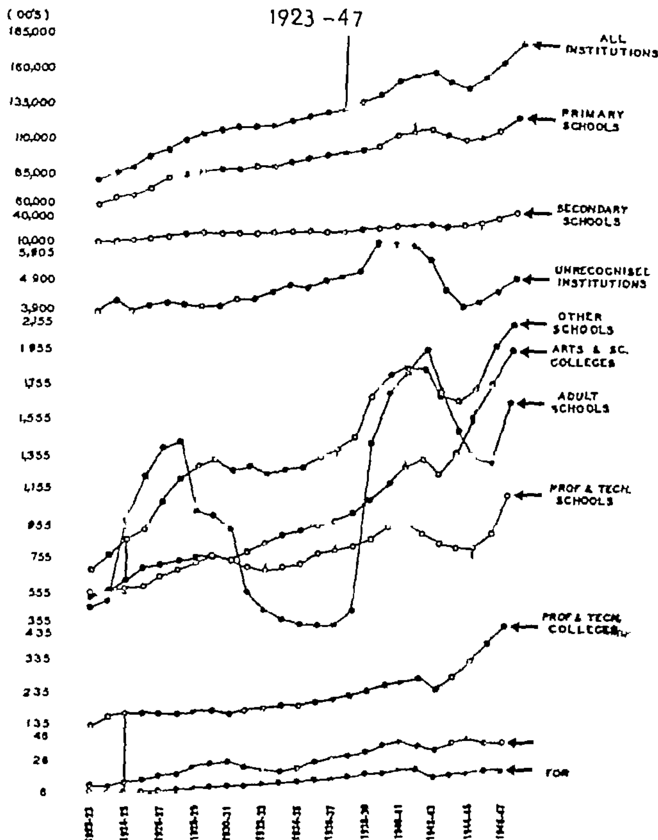
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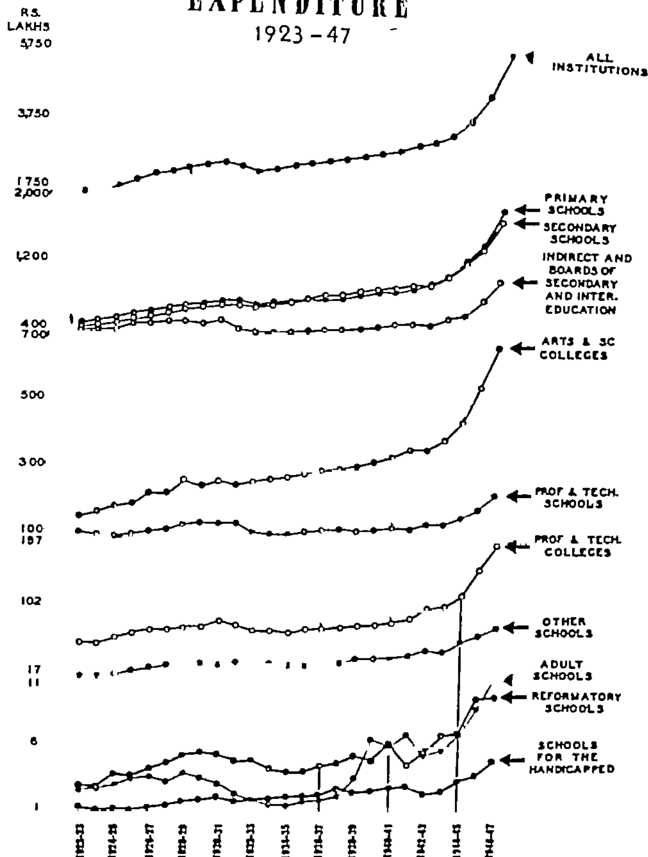
The enrolment in unrecognised institutions has not b... curve for the institutions as that for the enrolment is very ... total enrolment in these institutions rose from 3 97 953 in 19... 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 3 953 pupils per year

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

SCHOLARS ON ROLLS



PROGRESS OF EDUCATION



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What is true of the Arts and Science Colleges is also true to a large extent of the Professional and Technical Colleges. The enrolment in the latter increased from 13 497 in 1922-23 to 43 162 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of about 1 187 students per year

The students under instruction in the Professional and Technical Schools rose from 85 080 in 1922-23 to 1 13 013 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 2 317 per year But the rise in enrolment in these schools has not been so uniform as in the case of Professional and Technical Colleges.

The pupils under instruction in the Reformatory Schools increased from 1 156 in 1922-23 to 3 680 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of about 101 per year It will be seen that while the number of schools during this period increased ten-fold the enrolment increased only about 3 times.

The number of persons under instruction in Schools for the Handicapped increased from 788 in 1922 23 to 2,000 in 1946-47 The increase of enrolment in these schools is more steady than that in the Reformatory Schools.

What is true of the curve of Adult Schools is also true of their enrolment, so that the number of adult schools and enrolment therein is observed to be highest in 1941-42.

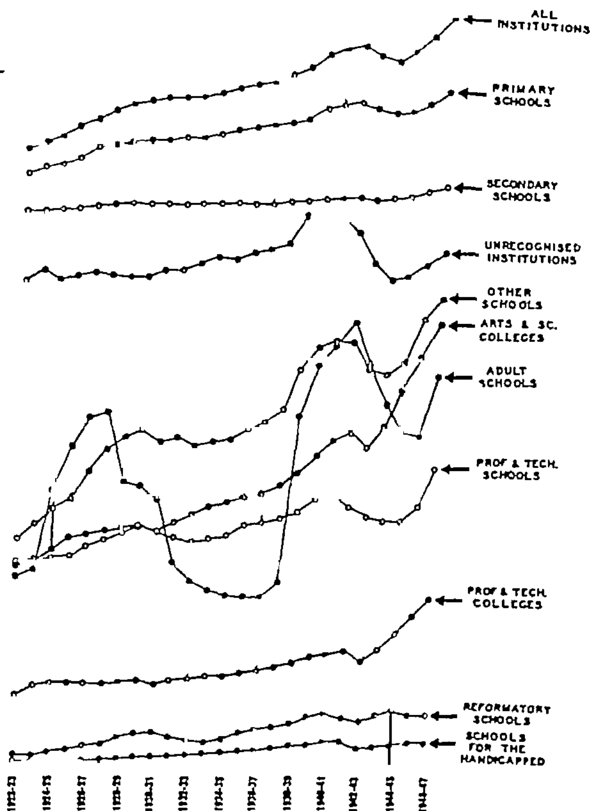
It is note-worthy that in the case of Other Schools the curve of enrolment is more zig zag than that showing the number of schools.

The enrolment in unrecognised institutions has not been small, and the curve for the institutions as that for the enrolment is very much similar The total enrolment in these institutions rose from 3 97 953 in 1922-23 to 4 96,780 in 1946-47 giving an average rise of about 3 953 pupils per year

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

SCHOLARS ON ROLLS

1923 –47



PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA (EXPENDITURE), 1923–47

IN this Chart the history of expenditure on the educational institutions in the country has been traced. The trend of expenditure has been very much on the increase in all institutions since 1944-45 when the war ended. The total expenditure on all educational institutions rose from Rs 17 87 53 816 in 1922-23 to Rs. 57 65 86 429 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of Rs.1 59 13 304 per year.

It will be seen that while the number of Primary Schools and their enrolment has increased considerably as compared to Secondary Schools the expenditure on both is about the same. Further the 3 curves of (*i*) expenditure on Primary Schools, (*ii*) expenditure on Secondary Schools, and (*iii*) indirect expenditure and expenditure on Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education started almost from the same figure in 1922-23 but during the course of these 25 years, the third curve got separated from the other two because the increase in expenditure on this item did not keep pace with that on the other two. The average annual increase in expenditure on Primary and Secondary Schools is Rs. 53 02,417 and Rs. 49 38 162 respectively while the corresponding figure for the third item is only Rs. 22 95 602.

The expenditure on Arts & Science Colleges and Universities rose during these years from Rs. 1 59 15,276 to Rs. 6 68 94 612, giving an average increase of Rs. 20 39 173 every year.

The progress in Professional and Technical Colleges appears to run almost parallel to that in the colleges for general education but as far as the quantitative aspect is concerned the expenditure rose from Rs. 57 26 878 to Rs 1 86 44 211 giving an average increase of about Rs 5,16 693 per year.

The figures of expenditure on Professional and Technical Schools do not show any remarkable increase. *These rose from Rs 1 16 24 404 in 1922-23 to* Rs 2 38 13 479 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of Rs. 4 90 043 per year.

A comparison with the chart about the institutions will show that, although the Reformatory Schools were fewer in number than those for the Handicapped the expenditure curves of the two have interchanged positions showing that the former are more costly to run. It will also be seen that the expenditure on Reformatory Schools has not uniformly increased as that on other types of regular institutions. This figure rose during these 25 years from Rs. 3 07 499 to Rs. 9 56 445 giving an annual increase of about Rs. 25 958. The corresponding annual increase in the case of schools for the Handicapped has been about Rs 13 738.

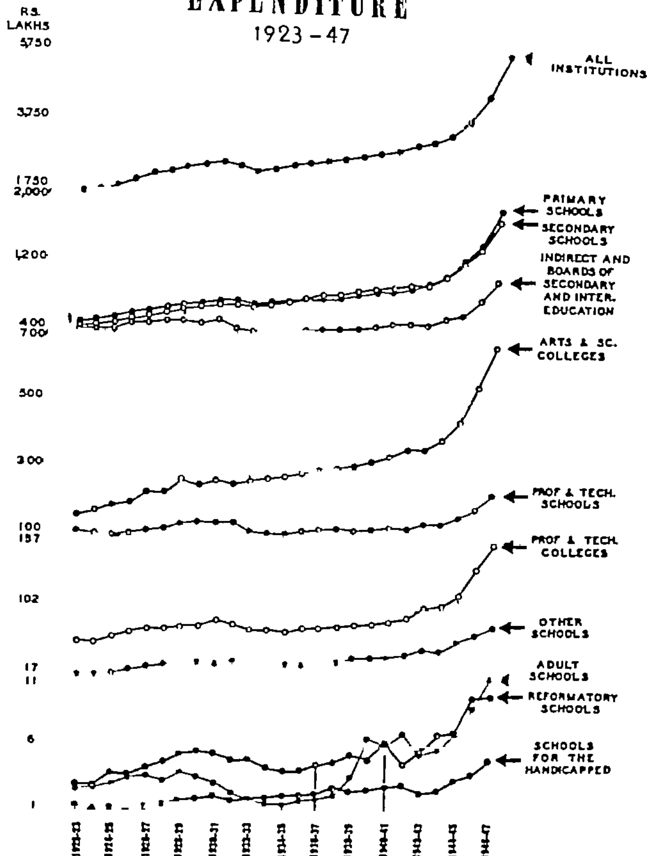
The curve of expenditure on Adult Schools is very much similar to the corresponding curves in the previous charts. It will appear that while these schools are *not* very *expensive to run*, their number has been oscillating and the expenditure has increased and decreased accordingly. The average annual increase on these schools during the 25 years has been about Rs. 32 285.

The expenditure on the Other Schools rose from Rs. 17 55 990 in 1922 23 to Rs. 84 92,820 in 1946-47 giving an average increase of Rs. 2 69 528 per year.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

EXPENDITURE

1923 – 47



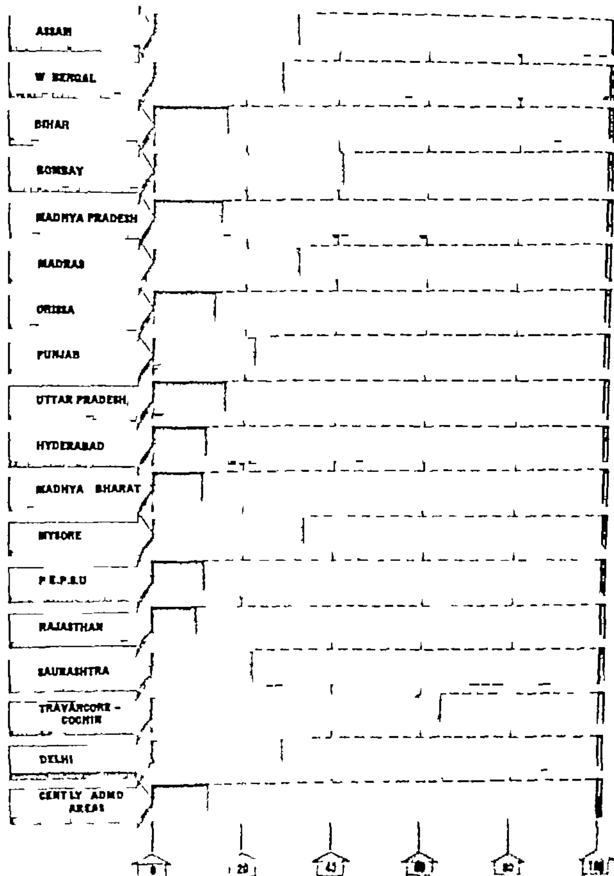
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS TO CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE, 1948-49

THIS chart gives an account of the percentage of children studying in the Primary and Secondary Stage to the children of the school-going age (age-group 6—17) in the different States of the country This percentage on an all India basis is about 23 which means that the country has still to provide for the education of 77% of the children of school-going age.

It is interesting to observe that Travancore-Cochin is the only State where more than 60·0% of the children are in schools. In the State of Bombay this percentage is about 40. In the States of Assam, West Bengal Delhi, Madras and Mysore it is about 30.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS TO CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE

1948 - 49



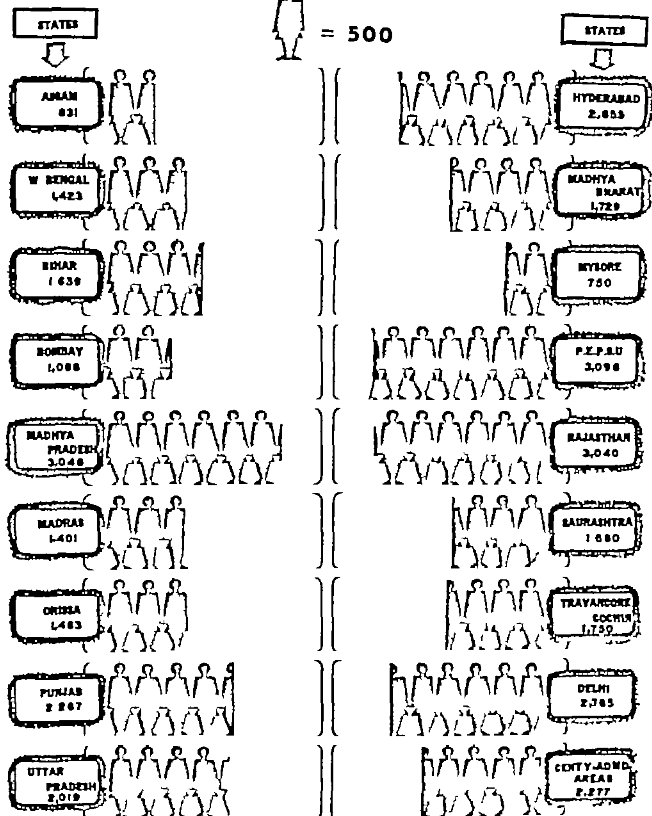
AVERAGE POPULATION CATERED BY ONE SCHOOL, 1948-49

THIS chart shows the average number of persons catered for by one school (Primary or Secondary) in each of the States of the country The general average for all the States combined was that there was only one school for 1 610 persons of the population

A school in Madhya Pradesh, P E P S U and Rajasthan had to cater for an average population of more than 3 000 persons, while the States of Assam and Mysore could provide a school for every average group of 800 persons. The States of West Bengal, Bihar Madras, Orissa Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin were quite close to the general average while the corresponding figure in Punjab Madhya Pradesh Hyderabad and Delhi was considerably high.

It is interesting to note that the average number of persons catered for by each school of a similar type in the United Kingdom (England & Wales only) in the year 1948-49 was 1 880 In the United States of America the corresponding figure in 1945-46 was 714

AVERAGE POPULATION CATERED BY ONE SCHOOL 1948-49



CO-EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS IN INDIA, 1948-49
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

THIS chart gives the condition of co-education in the schools for general education in the country

It will be seen that enrolment in the Primary Schools for boys consists of 80 4% of boys and 19 6% of girls whilst similar schools for girls have 98 0% of girls and 2·0% of boys. It is interesting to note that there are more girls studying in schools for boys than those in schools for girls. Actually 62 8% of the total number of girls are studying in boys schools and only 37 2% in girls schools This is however not true of boys. About 99 7% of the total number of boys study in boys Primary Schools and only about 0 31% study in schools for girls. These figures not only indicate the extent of co-education in the Primary Schools but also suggest that there is a lack of adequate facilities in schools for girls.

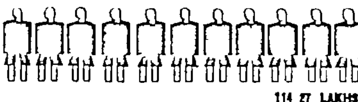
The position is slightly different in Secondary Schools. In the boys schools about 3 8% are girls and in the girls schools about 2 9% are boys. There are very much more girls studying in the girls schools than those in the schools for boys Of the total number of girls under instruction in the Secondary Schools, about 19·0% study in the boys schools and 81 0% in the girls schools Of the total number of boys, only about 0 5% study in the schools for girls. This seems to suggest that parents are less inclined to send grown up children to co-educational schools

CO-EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS IN INDIA

(GENERAL EDUCATION)
1948-49

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

IN BOYS SCHOOLS





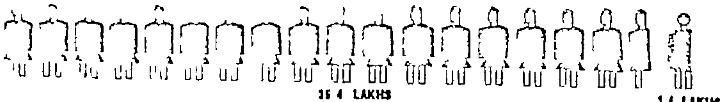
IN GIRLS SCHOOLS

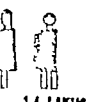




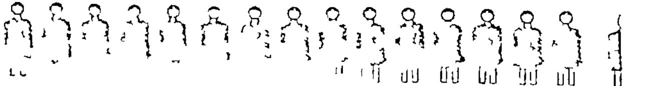
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

IN BOYS SCHOOLS





IN GIRLS SCHOOLS



TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS, 1948-49

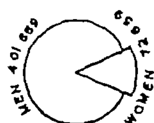
THIS chart gives the position about the number of teachers working in the Primary and Secondary Schools of the country The total number of such teachers in these schools was 6 52 lacs, which included both men and women whether trained or untrained. Of these 4 74 lacs were in Primary Schools and 1 78 lacs in Secondary Schools. Of the total number of teachers, 5 5 lacs (i.e 84 3%) were men and 1·02 lacs (i.e 15 7%) women. About 60·9% of the total strength of the teaching staff in these schools was trained and the rest (i.e 39 1%) was untrained Of the men teachers, 59 6% was trained and of the women 68 2% trained and 31 8% untrained

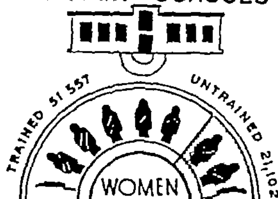
Of the 4 74 lac teachers working in Primary Schools 84 7% were men and 15 3% women The trained teachers constituted 63 2% of the total number of teachers working in the Primary Schools. About 61 8% of the men teachers were trained and 38 2% untrained whilst among the women teachers, 71% were trained and 29% untrained.

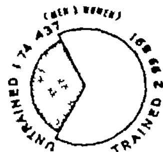
Of the 1 78 lac teachers working in the Secondary Schools 83 4% were men and 16 6% women The trained teachers here constituted 54 8% of the total Amongst the men teachers, 53 6% were trained and 46 4% untrained while amongst the women teachers, 61 3% were trained and 38 7% untrained

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS
1948-49

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

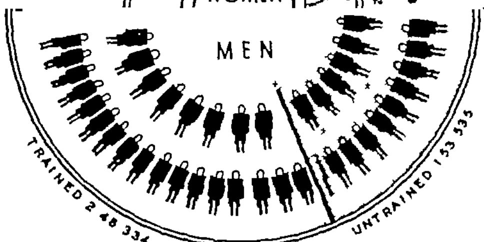




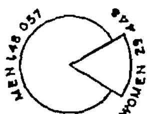


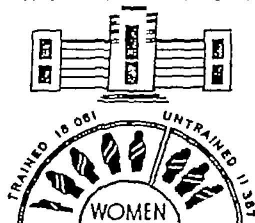
= 10 000

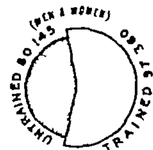
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SECONDARY SCHOOLS

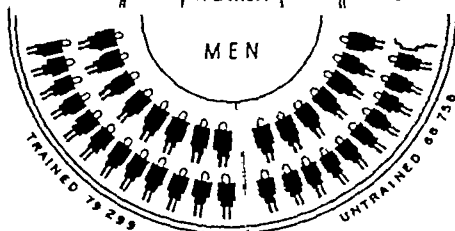






= 4 000

= 4 000



TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (1948-49)

THE average number of pupils per teacher as shown in the chart, is 33 in the Primary School, 24 in the Middle School, and 25 in the High School. In the Arts and/or Science College it is 17 and in the College for Professional Education 14

According to the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education the teacher pupil ratio should be Junior Basic (Primary) Schools 1 30 Senior Basic (Middle) Schools 1 28 and High Schools 1 20

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

1948-49

TEACHER PUPILS



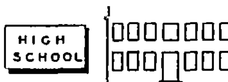


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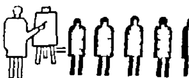
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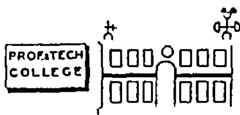


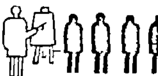
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1:17





1:14

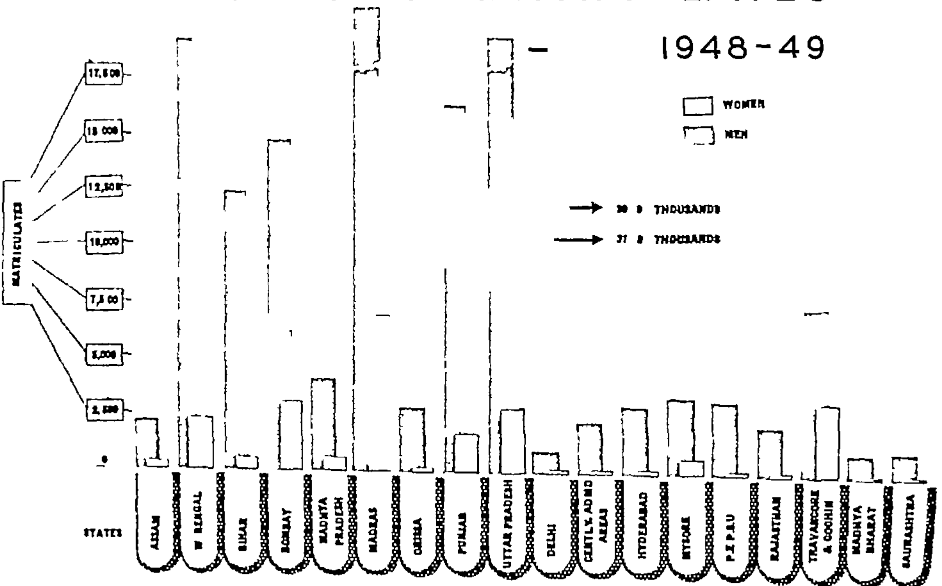
EACH FULL SYMBOL = 4 PUPILS

OUTPUT OF MATRICULATES, 1948-49

IT will be noted from the bar-diagram on the opposite page that during 1948-49 nearly 1 88 000 boys and 25 000 girls passed the Matriculation and Equivalent (High, Higher Secondary School Final etc) examinations of the various Universities or Boards of Secondary Education.

The state-wise distribution of this output shows that Madras which *turned* out nearly 68 000 Matriculates was responsible for about one-third of the total output for the country during the year Uttar Pradesh with about one-*half* that number and West Bengal with about one-third come next in number The States of Delhi, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra with an output of about 1 000 Matriculates each were the lowest in the series

It will be observed that out of each average group of 1 lakh population of State the number of persons who passed the Matriculation were *Madhya* Bharat (14) Rajasthan (16) Hyderabad (19) Orissa (21), Madhya Pradesh (22) Saurashtra (28) Assam (30) Bihar (33) Mysore (52) Bombay (65) U.P (67) Delhi (78) West Bengal (89) P.E.P.S.U (106) Travancore-Cochin (123) Madras (126) and Punjab (145) On an all-India basis it comes to about 63 Matriculates per average group of one lakh persons.



OUTPUT OF MATRICULATES
1948-49
WOMEN
MEN
THOUSANDS
THOUSANDS
MATRICULATES
17,500
15,000
12,500
10,000
7,500
5,000
2,500
0
STATES
ASSAM
W BENGAL
BIHAR
BOMBAY
MADHYA PRADESH
MADRAS
ORISSA
PUNJAB
UTTAR PRADESH
DELHI
CENTL'Y. ADMD AREAS
HYDERABAD
MYSORE
P.E.P.S.U
RAJASTHAN
TRAVANCORE & COCHIN
MADHYA BHARAT
SAURASHTRA

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1948-49

IN this chart an attempt is made to give an account of the educational condition in rural areas of the country. According to the Census Reports a 'rural area' is defined as a place of less than 5,000 inhabitants possessing definite rural characteristics.

It is observed that the institutions of higher learning in the country are generally located in the urban areas only. On an all India basis, 64.4% of the schools in the country are located in rural areas. Among the different States Orissa has the highest (96.8%) figure closely followed by Bihar (92.8%) Assam (92.8%) and Hyderabad (88.5%). The corresponding percentages in the States of P.E.P.S.U. (55.8%) Madras (50.3%) and Delhi (43.6%) are comparatively small.

The position with regard to the percentage of students from rural areas to the total number of students also does not appear to be very unsatisfactory except in the case of a few States. The percentage for the whole of the country is about 54.3. In the State of Orissa this figure is the highest (92.5%) followed by Bihar (84.1%) and Assam (83.3%). In the State of Madras a little more than 40% of the students under instruction come from rural areas. In the State of Delhi hardly 1/5th of the students are from rural areas. The position in the State of Delhi however is different from that of other States because a very high percentage of the population of this State is confined to the city of Delhi.

Since the majority of the institutions located in rural areas are schools which are much less expensive to run than other institutions of higher learning the figures of the percentage of expenditure on institutions in rural areas has to be rather low. It is interesting to observe that in some of the States of the country which were not in British India this percentage is fairly high. In Rajasthan for example of the total educational expenditure more than 80% was spent on institutions in rural areas. The States of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin were also not very far behind in this respect. But in the State of Delhi, because of its peculiar population conditions, as stated above this percentage was very small.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

1948-49

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS TO TOTAL NO. OF SCHOOLS

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE

PERCENTAGE

100

20

0

STATES

ASSAM

W BENGAL

BIHAR

BOMBAY

MADHYA PRADESH

MADRAS

ORISSA

PUNJAB

UTTAR PRADESH

HYDERABAD

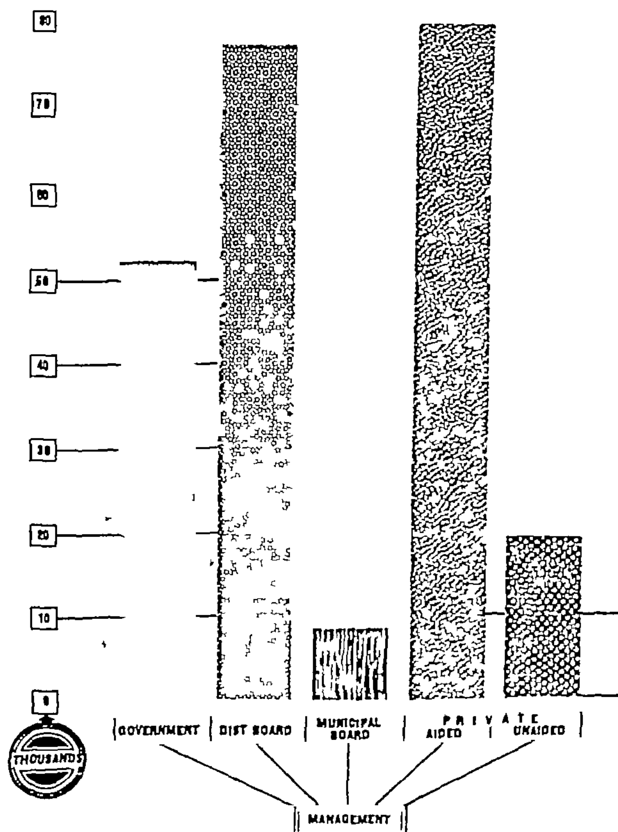
MADHYA BHARAT

INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT, 1948-49

THE opposite chart shows the distribution of educational institutions according to their management. The various bodies administering education in the country are (i) Central and State Governments (ii) District Boards, (iii) Municipal Boards Cantonments and Town Area Committees, and (iv) Private Organizations. During the year 1948-49 the largest number of educational institutions were privately managed. Their number was about one lakh, of which about 80% were aided by Government and the remaining unaided The various District Boards, Governments, and Municipal Boards managed respectively about 77 000 52 000 and 8 000 institutions.

The percentage of institutions managed by Private Bodies, District Boards, Governments and Municipal Boards works out at 42, 33 22 and 3 respectively The majority of the institutions managed by District and Municipal Boards were Primary Schools

INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT 1948-49



INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF EDUCATION, 1948-49

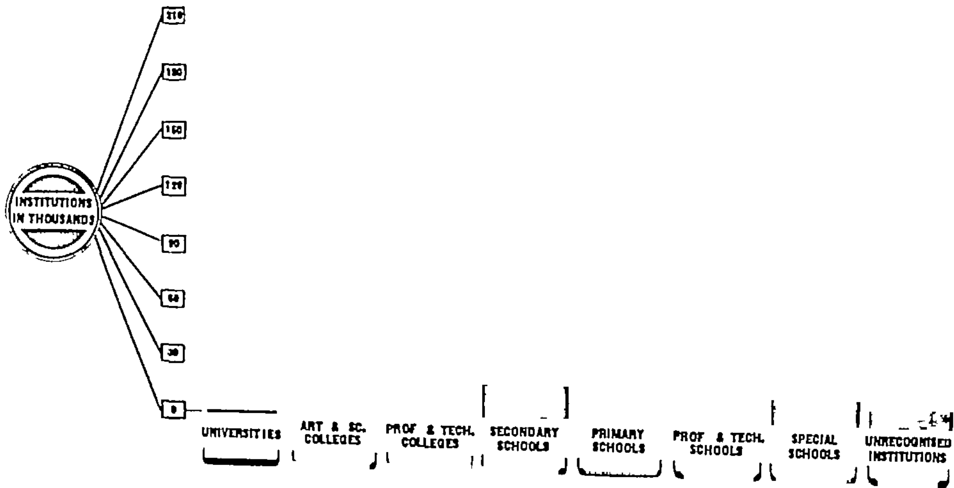
THE bar-diagram on the opposite page gives the number of recognized institutions in the country classified according to their type The unrecognized institutions most of which are Primary Secondary Vocational and Special Schools could not however be further classified by type

The Primary Schools numbering about 1·92 lakhs far outnumber all other institutions Secondary Schools (about 18 000) Special Schools (about 14 000) Professional and Technical Schools (about 1 700) Arts & Science Colleges (about 450) Professional and Technical Colleges (about 200) etc These figures however exclude classes or departments for one type of education attached to an institution meant mainly for another type of education The Special Schools include Schools for the Handicapped Reformatory Schools, Adult Schools, Pathshalas, Maktabs, etc It will be observed that for every 1 000 Primary Schools there are roughly 92 Secondary Schools 2 *Arts & Science Colleges 1 Professional and Technical* College 8 Professional and Technical Schools and 70 Special Schools. The following table gives the average area served and the average population catered for by each type of recognized institution —

Institution	Average Area served (Square Miles)	Average population catered for (Lakhs)
University	43,317	135·93
Arts & Science College	2,540	7·63
Professional & Technical College	8,839	17·52
Secondary School	62	0·19
Primary School	6	0·02
Professional & Technical School	680	2·04
Special School	81	0·24
Unrecognized Institution	115	0·34

INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF EDUCATION

1948-49



EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1948-49

THIS chart gives the variation in educational expenditure in different States (excluding the State of Jammu & Kashmir) of the country This expenditure is highest (Rs. 17 55 crores) in Bombay closely followed by Madras (Rs. 16·8 crores) next in order being U P (Rs. 10 9 crores) West Bengal (Rs. 7·02 crores) Bihar (Rs. 4 58 crores) Punjab (Rs 3 84 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3 3 crores) The States of Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat spent less than Rs one crore In the remaining States the expenditure varies between Rs. one crore and three crores.

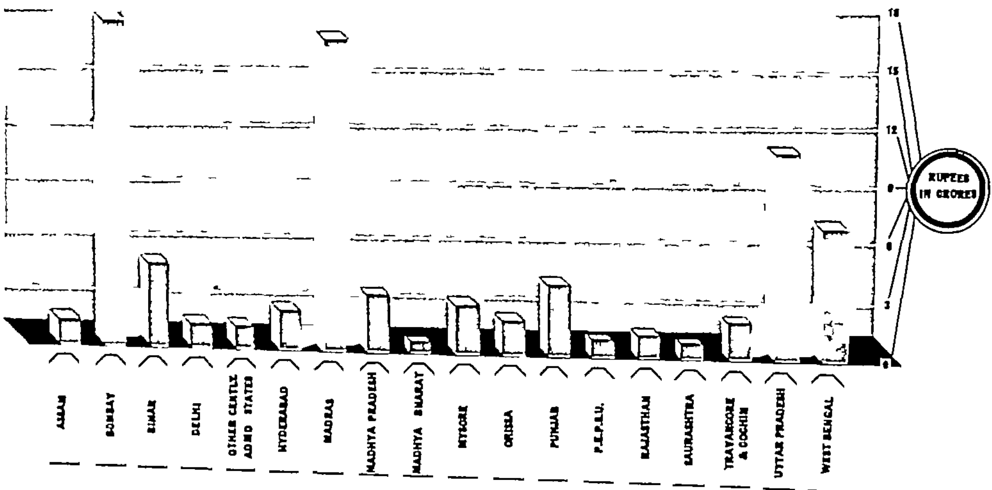
The educational expenditure in any State is related to the area of the State and its population for which educational facilities have to be provided It is observed that the *per capita* figure of expenditure on education during 1948-49 was highest (Rs 8 6) in the State of Delhi followed by Bombay (Rs. 5 4) Ajmer (Rs. 3 3) Mysore (Rs 3 2) Madras P E P.S U and Punjab (each Rs. 3 1) West Bengal (Rs 2·9) Travancore-Cochin (Rs 2 4) A & N Islands (Rs 2 2) Saurashtra (Rs. 2 0) U P (Rs. 1 87) Assam (Rs. 1 86) Madhya Pradesh (Rs 1 5) Orissa (Rs. 1 3) Bihar (Rs. 1 2) Rajasthan (Rs 0·9) and Madhya Bharat (Rs. 0 6) The all India figure is about Rs. 2 3

The percentage of expenditure on education from government funds to the total expenditure of the State from revenue account is Ajmer (1949-50) 30 3%, Mysore 21 4%, Delhi 19 3% Bombay 17 1% Madras 16 1% Orissa 15 2%, Saurashtra 14 1% Travancore Cochin 13 5% Rajasthan 13·0% Madhya Pradesh 12 5%, Madhya Bharat 11·0% Punjab 9·9% U P 9 6% West Bengal 8 4% Assam 8 2%, Bihar 5 5% and Andaman & Nicobar Islands 1 2%.

Figures of educational expenditure on *per capita* basis in some of the countries abroad were U K (England & Wales) in 1948-49 Rs 74 5 the U.S.A. (in 1945-46) Rs 97 3 (on pre-devaluation exchange rate) Canada (in 1947-48) Rs. 82 5 and Russia (in 1949-50) Rs. 360

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY STATES

1948-49



EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1948-49

THIS chart gives the variation in educational expenditure in different States (excluding the State of Jammu & Kashmir) of the country This expenditure is highest (Rs. 17 53 crores) in Bombay closely followed by Madras (Rs 16 8 crores) next in order being U P (Rs 10·9 crores) West Bengal (Rs. 7 02 crores) Bihar (Rs. 4 58 crores) Punjab (Rs 3 84 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3 3 crores) The States of Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat spent less than Rs one crore In the remaining States the expenditure varies between Rs one crore and three crores.

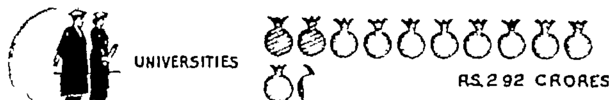
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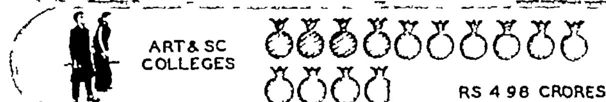
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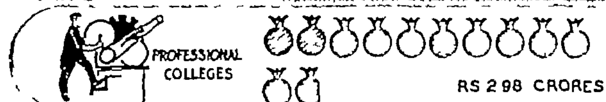
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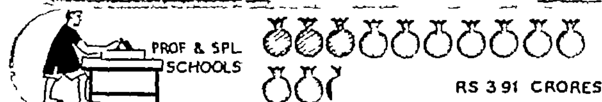
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE*
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1948-49

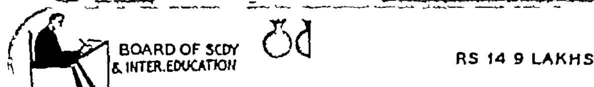
= 10 CRORES = 1 CRORE = 10 LAKHS



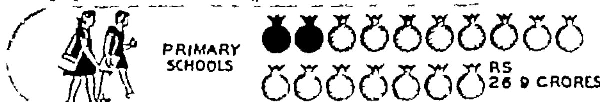












* EXCLUDES INDIRECT EXPENDITURE LIKE DIRECTION INSPECTION ETC

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES OF INCOME, 1948-49

THE different sources of income for educational purposes in this country are Government funds District Boards funds, Municipal Boards funds, fees, and Other Sources such as endowments, subscriptions, etc from the public. This chart gives the amount of contribution from each source On percentage basis these contributions are Government funds 56% District Boards funds 7%, Municipal Boards funds 6% Fees 22% and Other Sources 11%. Thus it will be seen that the contribution from Government funds accounts for more than *half* of the total expenditure

In England & Wales combined, 66 3% of the total expenditure on education during 1948-49 was spent out of Government funds and the rest from Rates Fund money In the U.S.A. in 1945-46 about 80·2% of the total educational expenditure was met from Government funds, about 4 8% from fees and about 15% from gifts and other sources. In Canada in 1947-48 about 87 7% of the total educational expenditure was met from Government funds about 8 5% from fees, and about 3 8% from other sources.

EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES OF INCOME

1948-49

GOVERNMENT FUNDS RS. 43·62 CRORES

DIST. BOARD FUNDS RS. 5 [illegible] CRORES

MUNICIPAL FUNDS RS. 3 96 CRORES

FEES RS. 17 29 CRORES

OTHER SOURCES RS 9 [illegible] CRORES



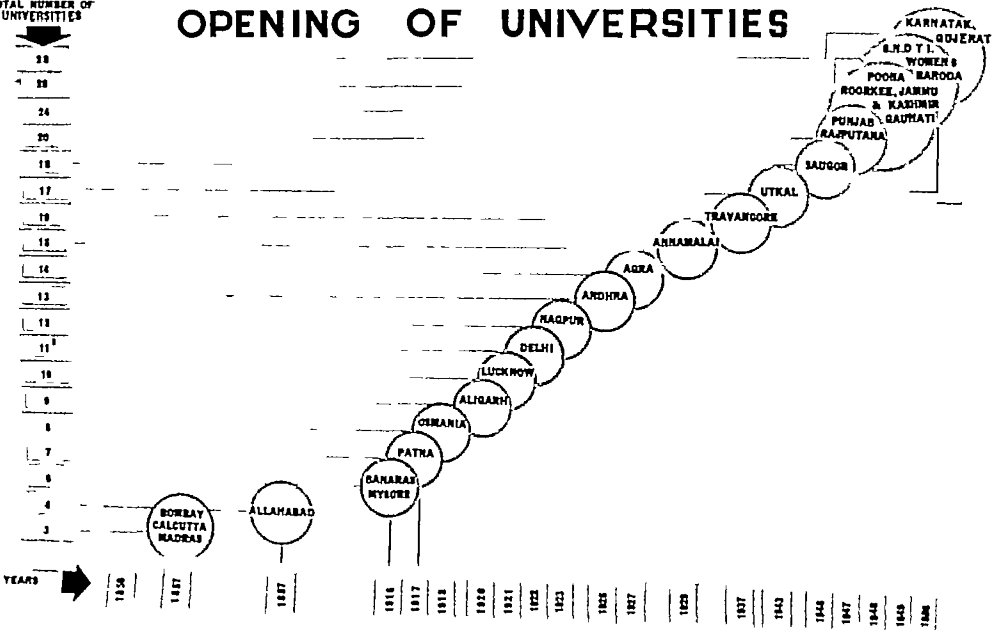
OPENING OF UNIVERSITIES

THE chart on the opposite page gives the chronological order of the opening of Universities in India till the end of 1950

The first 3 Universities (Calcutta Bombay and Madras) were established during the year 1857 and for 30 years no addition was made until in 1887 was organized the Allahabad University A period of about 29 years again elapsed before a set of 2 more Universities namely Banaras and Mysore were founded This, however was the beginning of a series of Universities opened on an average one every year till 1929 Patna 1917 Osmania 1918 Aligarh 1920 Lucknow 1921 Delhi 1922, Nagpur 1923 Andhra 1926 Agra 1927 and Annamalai 1929 After this the pace was retarded and we had an addition of two Universities (Travancore and Utkal) at periods of 8 and 14 years respectively Three years later in 1946 was founded the University of Saugor This again was the beginning of a long series of new Universities founded at the rate of several in one year Punjab and Rajputana 1947 Poona Roorkee Jammu & Kashmir and Gauhati 1948 , S N.D T.I. Women s and Baroda 1949 and Karnatak and Gujerat 1950

It would appear therefore that there has been some sort of a periodicity in the opening of Universities in the country A major portion of these were founded during two particular periods namely 1916-27 and 1946-50 It would be an interesting subject of study to survey the social and economic developments in India during the century ending in 1950 and thus to investigate the factors influencing the opening of new Universities in the country

OPENING OF UNIVERSITIES



INCOME OF UNIVERSITIES BY SOURCES, 1948-49

THIS chart gives the total income of the different universities of the country for the year 1948-49 This income was the highest (Rs. 90 38 036) of Banaras University next in order being Calcutta (Rs. 52 04 386) Mysore (Rs. 45 39 709) Andhra (Rs 36 12 337) Lucknow (Rs, 32 06 080) and East Punjab (Rs. 30 84 439) The Universities of Poona, Roorkee S.N D T I and Jammu & Kashmir had an income of less than Rs. 5 lacs. The income of the other universities varied between Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 30 lacs

The Universities of Annamalai Delhi, Gauhati Lucknow Mysore Osmania and Travancore got the major portion of their income from Government grants. On percentage basis the government contribution was highest in case of Osmania (86 8) closely followed by Delhi (83 8) next in order being Travancore (77 4) Mysore (75 7) and Gauhati (62 7) In others it was less than 60%. the lowest being in the case of Patna University i.e 1 7%

The percentage income from fees was highest in East Punjab University (87 8) followed by Patna (86 1) and Agra (75 7) and it was the least in Banaras University i.e 11 3

INCOME OF UNIVERSITIES ° BY SOURCES 1948-49

° EXCLUDES AFFILIATED & CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

GOVERNMENT
FEES
ENDOWMENTS
OTHER SOURCES

RUPEES IN LAKHS

96
84
72
60
48
36
24
12
0

UNIVERSITIES

AGRA
ALIGARH
ALLAHABAD
ANDHRA
ANNAMALAI
BANARAS
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
DELHI
E. PUNJAB
GAUHATI
JAMMU & KASHMIR
LUCKNOW
MADRAS
MYSORE
NAGPUR
OSMANIA
PATNA
POONA
° RAJPUTANA
ROORKEE
SAUGOR
S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S
TRAVANCORE
UTKAL

° FOR 18 MONTHS

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION–COST PER SCHOLAR 1948-49

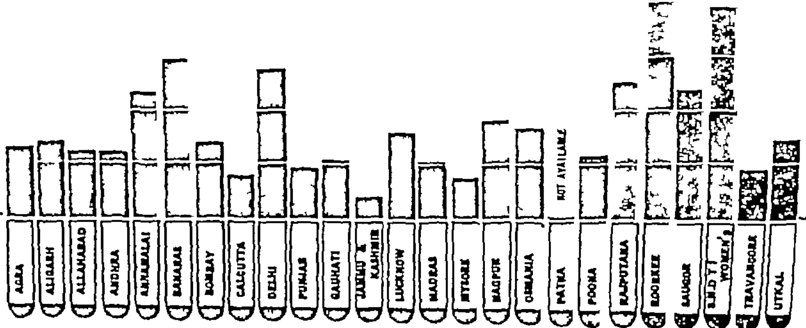
THIS chart gives the average annual cost per student at the University stage in the different Universities. While working out these figures the statistics of the Constituent and the Affiliated Colleges attached to the different Universities were also taken into consideration

The average annual cost per student at the University stage for India as a whole was Rs. 616 6. It was the maximum in case of Roorkee University (Rs. 3890 4) followed by S.N.D T I Women s (Rs. 1947 1) Banaras (1491 2) and Delhi (Rs. 1396 8) The cost per Scholar was minimum in Jammu & Kashmir University (Rs. 192 8) In the remaining Universities it varied between Rs. 350/- and Rs. 1 300/

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

COST PER SCHOLAR

1948-49



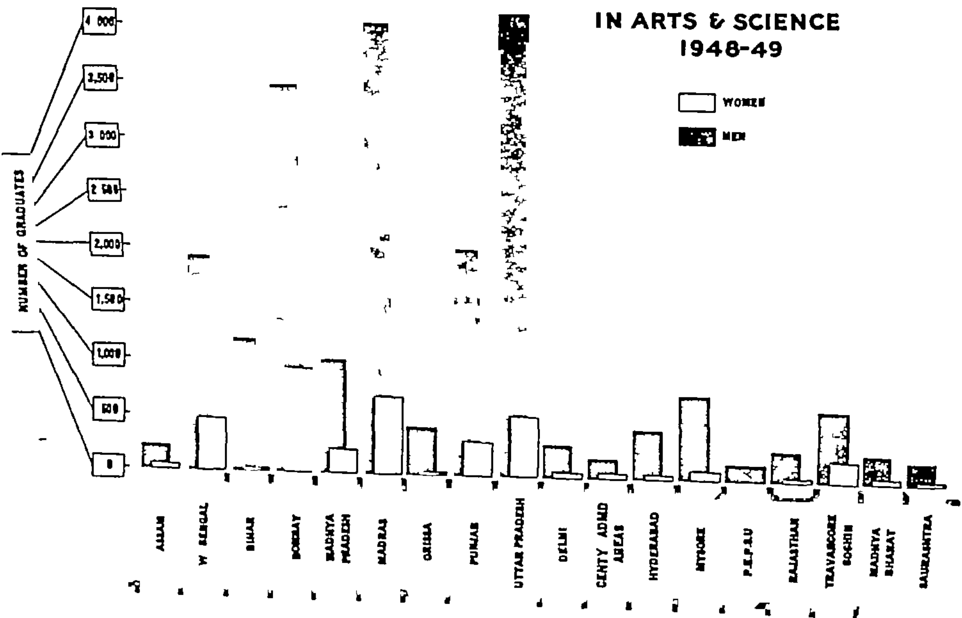
OUTPUT OF GRADUATES, 1948-49
(ARTS & SCIENCE)

THIS chart gives a comparative account of the output of graduates in the Arts & Science subjects by the different States in the country The total number of graduates produced in 1948-49 by all the States combined was 27 03 thousand which included 23 37 thousand men and 3 66 thousand women This shows that the output of men and women graduates in that year was in the ratio of 1 6 The proportion of women to men graduates was highest (1 3 4) in the State of Travancore-Cochin followed by Bombay (1 3 8)

The biggest output of graduates (both men and women) in Arts and Science was from States of Madras (4 7 thousand persons) and Uttar Pradesh (4 6 thousand persons) the States of Bombay and West Bengal coming next

It may be observed that out of each average group of one lac population of a State the number of persons who graduated during the year was Delhi (24) Punjab (19) Bombay (14) West Bengal (10) Mysore (10) Madras (9) Travancore-Cochin (9) U P (8) Madhya Pradesh (6) Saurashtra (5) P E P S U (4) Assam (3) Bihar (3) Orissa (3) Hyderabad (3) Madhya Bharat (3) Rajasthan (2) and other Centrally Administered Areas (1)

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES BY STATES

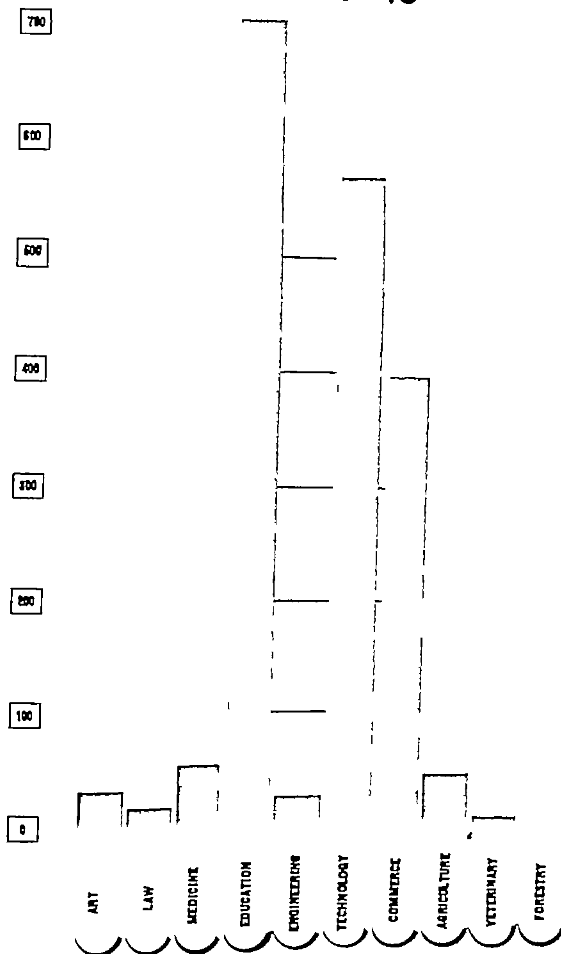


PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE 1948-49

THIS chart gives the number of institutions (colleges and schools) for different kinds of professional and technical education in the country These however exclude the Departments for such education attached to Universities, Colleges, or Institutions meant mainly for some other type of education

The largest number of Professional Institutions were for Education (or Teachers Training) Technology and Commerce There were more than 700 institutions for education, of which about 90·6% were Normal and Teachers Training Schools and the rest Teachers Training Colleges. Among the Technological and Industrial Institutions, about 99·1% were of school standard and about 0·9% of collegiate standard. There were about 400 Commercial Institutions, of which 93·5% were schools and 6·5% colleges.

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE 1948-49



PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE (ENROLMENT), 1948-49

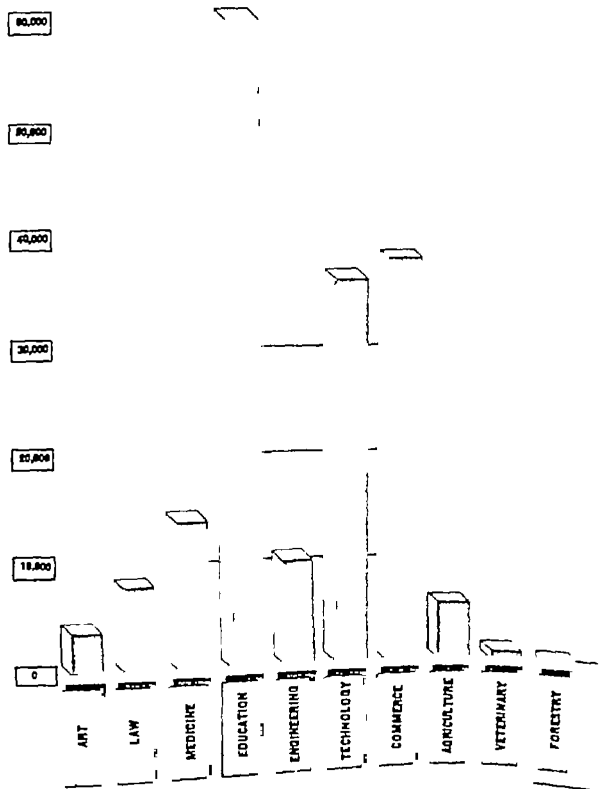
THE bar diagram on the opposite page gives the number of students getting professional education in the country classified according to subjects. These include the number of students in the departments and classes for such education attached to the Universities Colleges and other institutions.

Among the 1 8 lac students receiving professional education about 69% were in the School stage and the remaining 31% in the University and Collegiate stage The greatest number of students were in the Teachers Training Classes (0·60 lacs) followed by Commerce (0 38 lacs) Technology (0 36 lacs) and medicine (0·14 lacs) In other subjects the number of students were less than (0 08 lacs) the least being in Forestry (*i.e* 527)

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE

1948-49

(ENROLMENT)



EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, 1948-49

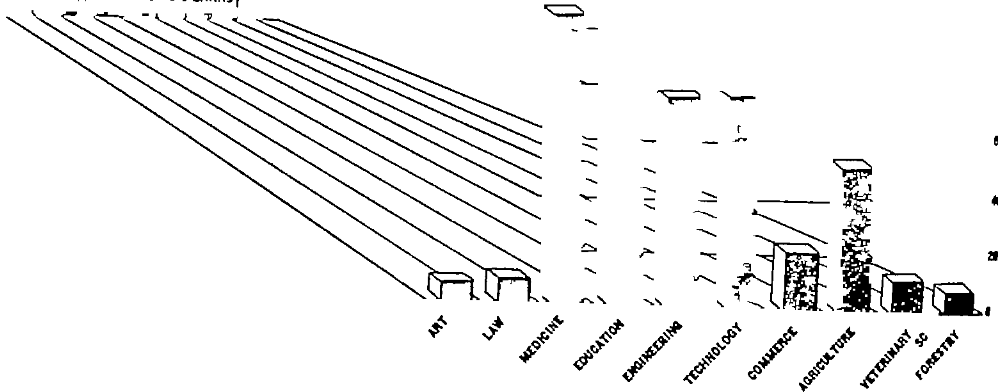
THE opposite chart gives the expenditure on Institutions (Schools and Colleges) for Professional and Technical Education in the country during 1948-49 These however exclude the Departments for such education in the Universities and Colleges of the country

The total expenditure of Rs. 5 14 crores incurred on these institutions was about 6 4% of the overall educational expenditure The following table gives (*i*) the percentage of expenditure on each type of institution to the total expenditure on Professional Institutions (*ii*) average expenditure per institution and (*iii*) average expenditure per student per annum —

	Percentage of Total Expenditure on Professional Institutions	Average Expenditure per Institution	Average Expenditure per Student Per Annum
		(Thousand Rs)	Rupees
Art	1	22·4	195
Law	2	46·6	113
Medicine	20	194·9	737
Education	30	21 2	234
Engineering	15	298·8	768
Technology	15	13·3	209
Commerce	4	5·5	57
Agriculture	10	114·2	907
Veterinary Science	2	197·4	1,397
Forestry	1	231 1	1,316

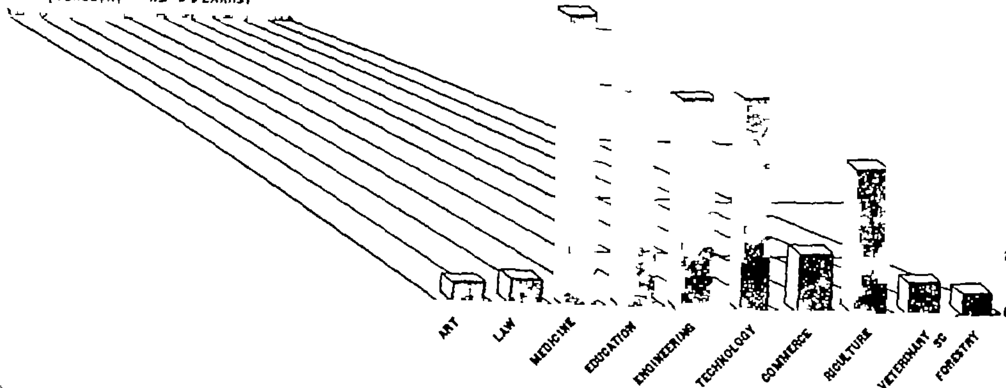
EXPENDITURE ON PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE 1948-49

ART	RS- 7 4 LAKHS
LAW	RS. 6 9 LAKHS
MEDICINE	RS.103 3 LAKHS
EDUCATION	RS.152 6 LAKHS
ENGINEERING	RS.75 4 LAKHS
TECHNOLOGY	RS.75 6 LAKHS
COMMERCE	RS.21 9 LAKHS
AGRICULTURE	RS.50-3 LAKHS
VETERINARY	RS. 11 6 LAKHS
FORESTRY	RS. 6 9 LAKHS



EXPENDITURE ON PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE 1948 - 49

ART	RS. 7 4 LAKHS
LAW	RS. 8 9 LAKHS
MEDICINE	RS.103 3 LAKHS
EDUCATION	RS.152 6 LAKHS
ENGINEERING	RS.75 6 LAKHS
TECHNOLOGY	RS.75 8 LAKHS
COMMERCE	RS.21 9 LAKHS
AGRICULTURE	RS.60 3 LAKHS
VETERINARY	RS. 11 8 LAKHS
FORESTRY	RS. 8 9 LAKHS

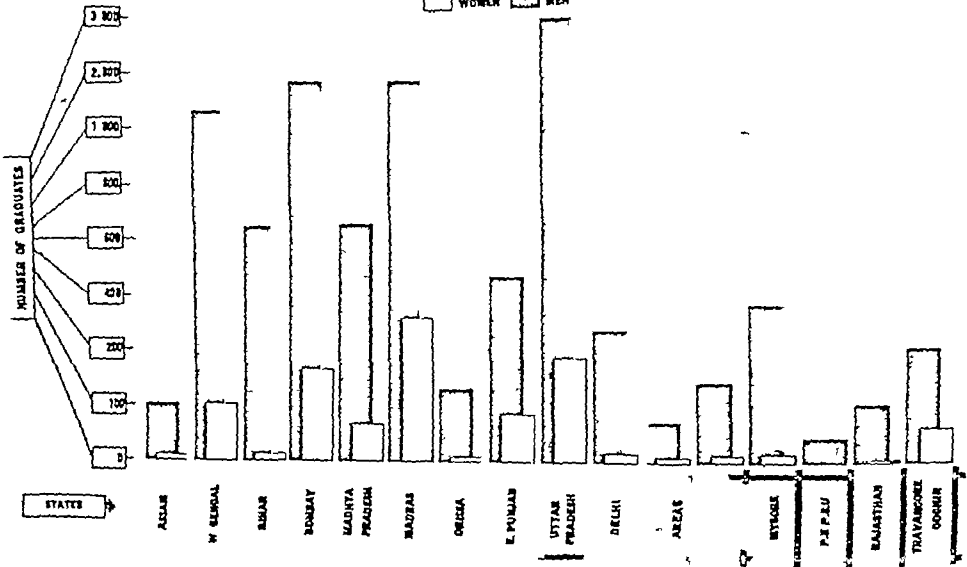


OUTPUT OF GRADUATES, 1948-49
(PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS)

THE total number of persons who graduated in technical and professional subjects during the year 1948-49 in all the States was 14 88 thousands Of these 13 8 thousands were men and 1 06 thousands women. This shows that on an all India basis for every woman graduate about 13 men graduated in that year The proportion of women to men graduates in the year was highest (1 3 4) in the State of Travancore-Cochin With the exception of P.E.P S U which had no woman graudate this ratio was the smallest (1 101) in the State of Rajasthan

The greatest number of persons who graduated in technical and professional subjects was from the State of Uttar Pradesh (3 817 persons) followed by Madras (2 845 persons) Bombay (2,714 persons) and West Bengal (2 183 persons) The least number (40 persons) was from the State of P.E P.S U

Out of an average group of 1 crore of the population of a State the number of persons obtaining a graduate degree in technical and professional subjects was Delhi (1 897) West Bengal (904) Bombay (839) U P (625) Madras (629) Mysore (455) Punjab (437) Madhya Pradesh (342) Travancore-Cochin (304) Bihar (167) Assam (130) P.E.P S U (123) Orissa (94) Centrally Administered Areas other than Delhi (94) Hyderabad (84) Rajasthan (70) The corresponding figures for the States of Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra were nil


OUTPUT OF GRADUATES - 1948-49
(IN PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS)
WOMEN
MEN
NUMBER OF GRADUATES
200
100
0
STATES
ASSAM
W BENGAL
BIHAR
BOMBAY
MADHYA PRADESH
MADRAS
ORISSA
E. PUNJAB
UTTAR PRADESH
DELHI
AREAS
MYSORE
P.E.P.S.U
RAJASTHAN
TRAVANCORE COCHIN

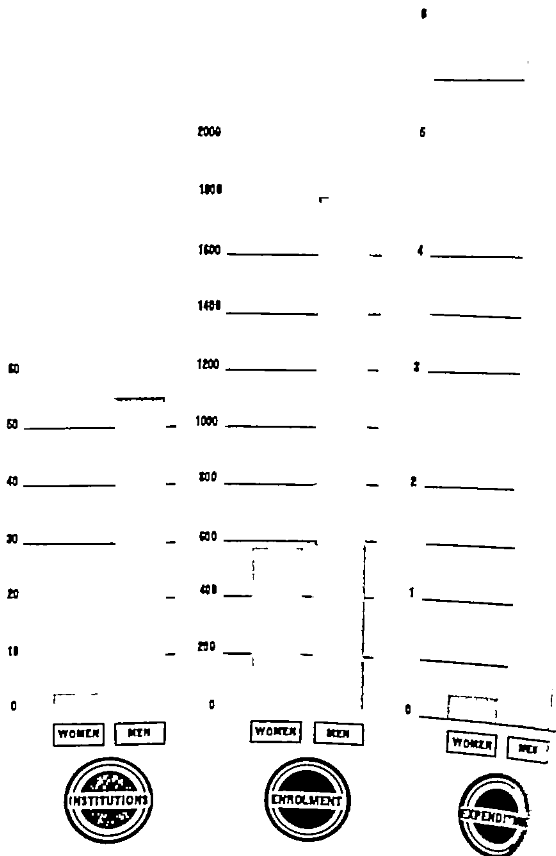
EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, 1948-49

THE chart on the opposite page gives the information regarding the number of institutions for the education of the handicapped their enrolment and expenditure

It will be seen that, during 1948-49 there were 58 institutions for the education of the handicapped in the whole of the country This included 55 for men and 3 for women The total handicapped population under instruction was 2 403 (1 812 men and 591 women) The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was about 5 91 lakhs. This included about Rs. 5 69 lakhs on institutions for men and about Rs 0 22 lakhs on those for women. These figures give an average annual expenditure per institution for the handicapped to be about Rs 1 020 the average enrolment per institution to be 41 and the average annual expenditure per handicapped student to be about Rs 246

It will be found that on an average there was one institution for every 17 000 handicapped persons in the country and out of every 10 000 handicapped persons only about 23 persons were under instruction Further the expenditure *per capita* for the education of the handicapped comes to be about Rs. 0 6 per annum

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPE
1948-49



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